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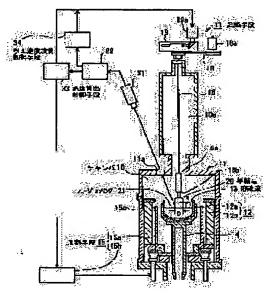
NAKAJIMA KATSUNORI

(54) METHOD OF CONTROLLING OXYGEN CONCENTRATION IN SILICON SINGLE CRYSTAL

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a method of controlling the oxygen concentration in a silicon single crystal, by which the distribution of the oxygen concentration in the axial direction of the single crystal can be controlled within a desired range and the distribution of the oxygen concentration in the radial direction of the single crystal can be uniformized.

SOLUTION: The relational formula between the distribution of the oxygen concentration in the axial direction and control factors at the time of operation and the relational formula between the distribution of the oxygen concentration in the radial direction and the rotary speed of a crucible are previously found, and then the constraint conditions to the rotary speed of the crucible for obtaining a desired distribution of the oxygen concentration in the radial direction are calculated. The desired oxygen concentrations in the radial and axial directions can be obtained by controlling other control factors mentioned above in the range that the rotary speed of the crucible in operation is kept within the constraint conditions.



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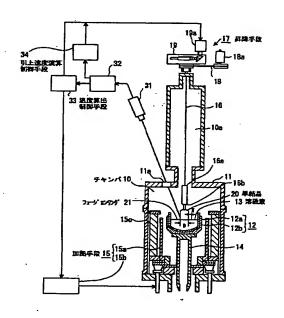
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(54) 【発明の名称】 シリコン単結晶酸素濃度の制御方法

(57)【要約】

【課題】 単結晶の軸方向に関する酸素濃度分布を望ま しい範囲内に納めるとともに、単結晶の径方向に関する 酸素濃度分布の均一化を図ることができるシリコン単結 晶酸素濃度の制御方法を提供すること。

【解決手段】 予め酸素濃度の軸方向分布と操業時の制 御因子との関係式、及び酸素濃度の径方向分布と坩堝回 転速度との関係式を求めておき、所望の酸素濃度の径方 向分布を得るための坩堝回転速度に対する制限条件を算 出し、操業中の坩堝回転速度がこの制限条件を超えない 範囲で、他の前記制御因子を制御することにより、所望 の酸素濃度の径方向分布及び軸方向分布を得る。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 石英坩堝内のシリコン溶融液よりシリコ ン単結晶を引き上げる際のシリコン単結晶酸素濃度の制 御方法において、

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予め酸素濃度の軸方向分布と操業時の制御因子との関係 式、及び酸素濃度の径方向分布と坩堝回転速度との関係 式を求めておき、所望の酸素濃度の径方向分布を得るた めの坩堝回転速度に対する制限条件を算出し、操業中の 坩堝回転速度がとの制限条件を超えない範囲で、他の前 記制御因子を制御することにより、所望の酸素濃度の径 10 方向分布及び軸方向分布を得ることを特徴とするシリコ ン単結晶酸素濃度の制御方法。

【請求項2】 石英坩堝内のシリコン溶融液よりシリコ ン単結晶を引き上げる際のシリコン単結晶酸素濃度の制 御方法において、

予め酸素濃度の軸方向分布と操業時の制御因子との関係 式、酸素濃度の径方向分布と坩堝回転速度との関係式、 及び単結晶の変形率と単結晶の回転速度との関係式を求 めておき、所望の酸素濃度の径方向分布を得るための坩 堝回転速度に対する制限条件、及び許容される単結晶の 20 変形率に対する単結晶の回転速度の制限条件を算出し、 操業中の坩堝回転速度及び単結晶の回転速度が前記制限 条件を超えない範囲で、他の前記制御因子を制御すると とにより、所望の酸素濃度の径方向分布及び軸方向分布 を得ることを特徴とするシリコン単結晶酸素濃度の制御

前記制限条件が、単結晶の引き上げ率の 【請求項3】 所定の各区間毎に設定されているものであることを特徴 とする請求項1又は請求項2記載のシリコン単結晶酸素 濃度の制御方法。

【請求項4】 前記操業時の制御因子が、単結晶の引き 上げ率、単結晶の回転速度、坩堝の回転速度、チャンバ -内の圧力、不活性ガスの流量、ヒータ電力であること を特徴とする請求項1~3のいずれかの項に記載のシリ コン単結晶酸素濃度の制御方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明はシリコン単結晶酸素 **濃度の制御方法に関し、より詳細には、チョクラルスキ** 一法(以下、CZ法と記す)等によりシリコン溶融液か らシリコン単結晶(以下、単に単結晶と記す)を引き上 げる際のシリコン単結晶酸素濃度の制御方法に関する。 [0002]

【従来の技術】半導体の材料となる単結晶を引き上げる には種々の方法があるが、その一つにCZ法がある。図 1はこのC Z法により単結晶を引き上げる際に用いられ る単結晶成長装置を模式的に示した断面図であり、図中 11は炉本体を示している。炉本体11内がチャンバ1 0になっており、チャンバ10の上部は円柱状の上部チ 有底円筒形状をした石英坩堝12 aが配設され、石英坩 堝12a内にはシリコンの溶融液13が充填されるよう になっている。また石英坩堝12aの外周には有底円筒 形状をした黒鉛坩堝12bが配設されており、これら石 英坩堝12aと黒鉛坩堝12bとにより坩堝12が構成 されている。また坩堝12下部には回転軸14を介して 駆動装置(図示せず)が接続されており、この駆動装置 を駆動させると坩堝12が所定速度で回転・上下動する ようになっている。

【0003】また坩堝12の外側にはこれと同心円状に ヒータ15a及び断熱材15cが配設されており、ヒー タ15aにより石英坩堝12a内に充填されたシリコン 原料が溶融されて溶融液13が形成されるようになって いる。また坩堝12の中心軸上には引上軸16が吊設さ れ、引上軸16の先端には種結晶保持具16aを介して 種結晶16bが取り付けられ、引上軸16は上方に引き 上げられるようになっている。

【0004】またチャンバ10の下部は開口部(図示せ ず)を介して真空ポンプ(図示せず)に接続されてお り、この真空ポンプを駆動させてチャンバ10内の圧力 を所定圧力に設定するようになっている。また上部チャ ンバ10aにはガス供給装置(図示せず)が接続されて おり、このガス供給装置を駆動させてAr等の不活性ガ スを所定流量、チャンパ10内に供給するようになって

【0005】このように構成された結晶成長装置を用 い、CZ法により単結晶を引き上げる場合、まず石英坩 堝12a内にシリコン原料を充填し、真空ポンプを駆動 させてチャンパ10内を所定圧力に設定すると共に、ガ 30 ス供給装置を駆動させてチャンバ10内に所定流量の不 活性ガスを導入する。次にヒータ15 a に電流を供給し て坩堝12を加熱し、溶融液13を形成する。次に引上 軸16先端に取り付けられた種結晶16bを溶融液13 表面に接触させた後、坩堝12を所定速度で回転させな がら引上軸16を引き上げ、溶融液13を凝固させて単 結晶20を成長させる。

【0006】ところで、単結晶20に関する品質評価項 目の一つとしてシリコン単結晶酸素濃度が挙げられる。 単結晶中の酸素は、製品としてのシリコンウェーハの機 械的強度を高める働きをするのみならず、シリコンウェ - ハ内の不純物を捕獲する作用(イントリンシックゲッ タリング作用)を有し、単結晶20内に所定濃度の酸素 が固溶していると半導体素子の性能を向上させ得るた め、シリコン単結晶酸素濃度を所望の範囲内に納めると とは単結晶製造における重要な管理項目となっている。 【0007】との酸素の供給源は石英坩堝12aであ り、石英坩堝12aから溶融液13に溶け出した酸素の 一部が固液界面を通して単結晶20中に取り込まれてゆ く。しかし、単結晶20が引き上げられて溶融液13面 ャンパ10aとなっている。チャンパ10の中央部には 50 の高さが低くなるにつれ、溶融液13と石英坩堝12a

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との接触面積が減少し、これに伴い石英坩堝12aから溶融液13への酸素の溶け込み量が減少して単結晶中の酸素濃度が減少し、その結果、単結晶20の軸方向(引き上げ方向)に関する酸素濃度が不均一になり易いという問題があった。この問題に対処するため、単結晶引き上げの際の単結晶の回転速度を坩堝の回転速度よりも次第に速くしてゆくとともに、坩堝の回転速度を単結晶の引き上げに伴って速くしてゆくといったシリコン単結晶酸素濃度の制御方法が提案されている。

[0008]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】単結晶の回転速度及び 坩堝の回転速度は、坩堝内における溶融液の流動状態に 直接的に影響を及ぼす因子であるため、単結晶中の酸素 濃度を制御するうえで重要な制御因子である。単結晶が 引き上げられて溶融液面の高さが低くなるにつれ、溶融 液と石英坩堝との接触面積が減少し、石英坩堝から溶融 液への酸素の溶け込み量が減少して単結晶中の酸素濃度 が減少してゆくことから、単結晶の回転速度及び坩堝の 回転速度を単結晶の引き上げに伴い大きくすることは、 単結晶の軸方向に関する酸素濃度の均一化を図るうえで 20 有効であることは確かである。

【0009】しかしながら、単結晶の回転速度及び坩堝の回転速度を大きくすることにより、単結晶直下の溶融液の流動状態は複雑なものとなり、単結晶の径方向に関する酸素濃度を均一に維持することは非常に困難となる。すなわち、坩堝の回転速度を大きくするに従い、単結晶中の径方向に関する酸素濃度分布の均一性は悪化することとなる。また、単結晶の回転速度を大きくしていった場合には、単結晶が変形し易くなり、円柱形状の望ましい形状をした単結晶を引き上げることが困難になる。

【0010】最近では、シリコンウェーハの大口径化に伴い、同一のシリコンウェーハからは同じ品質を有したデバイスを作製するといった観点より、単結晶の径方向に関する酸素濃度分布を制御することがますます重要になってきている。

【0011】本発明は上記課題に鑑みなされたものであって、単結晶の軸方向に関する酸素濃度分布を望ましい 範囲内に納めるとともに、単結晶の径方向に関する酸素 濃度分布の均一化を図ることができるシリコン単結晶酸 40 素濃度の制御方法を提供することを目的としている。

[0012]

【課題を解決するための手段及びその効果】上記目的を 達成するために、本発明に係るシリコン単結晶酸素濃度 の制御方法(1)は、石英坩堝内のシリコン溶融液より シリコン単結晶を引き上げる際のシリコン単結晶酸素濃 度の制御方法において、予め酸素濃度の軸方向分布と操 業時の制御因子との関係式、及び酸素濃度の径方向分布 と坩堝回転速度との関係式を求めておき、所望の酸素濃 度の径方向分布を得るための坩堝回転速度に対する制限 50 条件を算出し、操業中の坩堝回転速度がこの制限条件を超えない範囲で、他の前記制御因子を制御することにより、所望の酸素濃度の径方向分布及び軸方向分布を得ることを特徴としている。上記シリコン単結晶酸素濃度の制御方法(1)によれば、単結晶の軸方向に関する酸素濃度分布の均一化を図りながら、しかも単結晶の径方向に関する酸素濃度分布の均一化をも図ることが可能となる。

【0013】また、本発明に係るシリコン単結晶酸素濃 度の制御方法(2)は、石英坩堝内のシリコン溶融液よ 1.0 りシリコン単結晶を引き上げる際のシリコン単結晶酸素 濃度の制御方法において、予め酸素濃度の軸方向分布と 操業時の制御因子との関係式、酸素濃度の径方向分布と 坩堝回転速度との関係式、及び単結晶の変形率と単結晶 の回転速度との関係式を求めておき、所望の酸素濃度の 径方向分布を得るための坩堝回転速度に対する制限条 件、及び許容される単結晶の変形率に対する単結晶の回 転速度の制限条件を算出し、操業中の坩堝回転速度及び 単結晶の回転速度が前記制限条件を超えない範囲で、他 の前記制御因子を制御することにより、所望の酸素濃度 の径方向分布及び軸方向分布を得ることを特徴としてい る。上記シリコン単結晶酸素濃度の制御方法(2)によ れば、単結晶の軸方向に関する酸素濃度分布の均一化を 図りながら、単結晶を変形させることなく、円柱形状を した単結晶を引き上げることができ、しかも単結晶の径 方向に関する酸素濃度分布の均一化をも図ることが可能 となる。

【0014】また、本発明に係るシリコン単結晶酸素濃度の制御方法(3)は、上記シリコン単結晶酸素濃度の制御方法(1)又は(2)において、前記制限条件が、単結晶の引き上げ率の所定の各区間毎に設定されているものであることを特徴としている。上記シリコン単結晶酸素濃度の制御方法(3)によれば、前記制限条件が、単結晶の引き上げ率の所定の各区間毎に設定されているので、単結晶の軸方向に関する酸素濃度分布の均一化、及び単結晶の径方向に関する酸素濃度分布の均一化をより一層高レベルで達成することが可能となる。

【0015】また、本発明に係るシリコン単結晶酸素濃度の制御方法(4)は、上記シリコン単結晶酸素濃度の制御方法(1)~(3)のいずれかにおいて、前記操業時の制御因子が、単結晶の引き上げ率、単結晶の回転速度、坩堝の回転速度、チャンバー内の圧力、不活性ガスの流量、ヒータ電力であることを特徴としている。上記シリコン単結晶酸素濃度の制御方法(4)によれば、単結晶の軸方向に関する酸素濃度分布の均一化、及び単結晶の径方向に関する酸素濃度分布の均一化を確実に図ることが可能となる。

[0016]

【発明の実施の形態】以下、本発明に係るシリコン単結 晶酸素濃度の制御方法の実施の形態を図面に基づいて説

明する。なお、シリコン単結晶の引上げに使用する装置 で、上述した装置の構成部品と同一機能を有する構成部 品には同一の符号を付してその説明を省略することとす る。図1は実施の形態に係るシリコン単結晶酸素濃度の 制御方法を実施しながら、単結晶を引き上げる際に用い られる単結晶成長装置を模式的に示した断面図である。 【0017】炉本体11の上方にはワイヤ回転装置18 を介してワイヤ引き上げ装置19が配設されており、ワ イヤ回転装置18及びワイヤ引き上げ装置19にはモー タ18a、19aが装備されており、モータ18aを駆 10 動させると引上軸16が回転し、モータ19aを駆動さ せると引上軸16が上下方向に昇降するようになってい る。これら引上軸16、ワイヤ回転装置18及びワイヤ 引き上げ装置19を含んで昇降手段17が構成されてい る。また上部チャンバ10aにはガス供給装置(図示せ ず)が接続されており、このガス供給装置を駆動させる とAr等の不活性ガスが所定流量、チャンバ10内に供 給されるようになっている。

【0018】また坩堝12の外側にはこれと同心円状に ヒータ15aが配設されており、ヒータ15aは電力供 20 給装置15bに接続され、これらヒータ15aと電力供 給装置15bとを含んで加熱手段15が構成されてい る。ヒータ15aにより石英坩堝12a内に充填された シリコン原料が溶融されて溶融液13が形成されるよう になっている。

【0019】また炉本体11の中央部には観測窓11aが形成されており、観測窓11aを挟んで単結晶20と対向する箇所には二次元CCDカメラ31が配設されており、二次元CCDカメラ31は画像処理部32に接続されており、との画像処理部32は温度算出制御手段33及び引き上げ速度演算制御手段34に接続されている。二次元CCDカメラ31は単結晶20の周囲に形成されるフュージョンリング21の近傍における輝度分布を検出し、との輝度分布を画像処理部32で処理するととにより、単結晶20の直径、単結晶20の変形具合の指標となる直径変形率を算出するようになっている。

【0020】また、温度算出制御手段33は加熱手段15に接続され、温度算出制御手段33により加熱手段15が制御されるようになっている。また、引き上げ速度 演算制御手段34はワイヤ回転装置18及びワイヤ引き上げ装置19に接続され、モータ18a、19aを駆動させて引上軸16の昇降回転を制御するように構成されている。また、チャンバ10の下部は真空ボンプ(図示せず)に接続されており、この真空ボンブを駆動させてチャンバ10の炉内圧を所定圧力に設定するようになっている。

【0021】とのように構成された結晶成長装置を用い、C2法により単結晶20を引き上げる場合、まず石英坩堝12a内にシリコン原料を充填し、真空ポンプを駆動させてチャンパ10内を所定圧力に設定すると共

に、ガス供給装置を駆動させてチャンバ10内に所定流 重の不活性ガスを導入する。次にヒータ15aに電流を 供給して坩堝12を加熱し、溶融液13を形成する。次 に引上軸16先端に取り付けられた種結晶16bを溶融 液13表面に接触させた後、坩堝12を所定速度で回転 させながら引上軸16を引き上げ、溶融液13を凝固さ せて単結晶20を成長させる。

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【0022】との単結晶20の引き上げプロセスにおいて、単結晶20の酸素濃度を制御するために、坩堝内溶融液13を解析対象として、連続の式、ナビエ・ストークスの式、エネルギー保存式、及び酸素の物質収支式の連立方程式の収束解を数値解析法により求める。数値解析法によるシミュレーション結果の一例を図2に示す。図2に示したシミュレーション結果では、ウェーハ中心からの距離をウェーハ端点までの距離で規格化し、酸素濃度をウェーハ中心の酸素濃度で規格化している。このシミュレーション結果によれば、坩堝回転速度の相違が酸素濃度の径方向分布に大きく影響しており、所望の酸素濃度の径方向分布を得るためには、坩堝の回転速度に上限を設けておくことが必要であることが明らかである。

[0023]本実施の形態に係るシリコン単結晶酸素濃度の制御では、予め酸素濃度の軸方向分布と坩堝回転速度等の操業時の制御因子との関係式、及び酸素濃度の径方向分布と坩堝回転速度との関係式を求めておくことにより、所望の酸素濃度の径方向分布を得るための坩堝回転速度に上限値を設定する。そして単結晶20の引き上げ中に、坩堝回転速度がこの上限値を超えないようにしながら、他の制御因子を制御することにより、所望の酸素濃度の径方向分布を得るようにする。

【0024】CCで、単結晶20の軸方向の酸素濃度O には下記の数1式により求めることができる。 【数1】O = f (L, Sr, Cr, P, Q, H) CCで、Lは単結晶20の引き上げ率を、Srは単結晶 20の回転速度を、Crは坩堝12の回転速度を、Pは

Hはヒータ電力をそれぞれ表している。

【0025】また、単結晶20の酸素濃度の径方向分布 Orを下記の数2式で定義する。

チャンパー10内の圧力を、Qは不活性ガスの流量を、

【数2】Or=(O_{**}x -O_{**}in)/O_{**}n
 ととで、O_{**}x はウェーハ面内の酸素濃度の最大値を、O_{**}n。はウェーハ面内の酸素濃度の最小値をそれぞれ表している。

【0026】また、単結晶20の酸素濃度の径方向分布 Orは下記の数3式により求めることができる。

【数3】Or=f(L, Sr, Cr, P, Q, H) CCで、L, Sr, Cr, P, Q, Hの表す意味は上記 数1式の場合と同様である。

【0027】また、単結晶20の変形具合を変形率De 50 として下記の数4式で定義する。

[数4] De = (Dax - Dain) / Dain

ここで、D_{■■×}はウェーハ面内の直径の最大値を、D ■・・はウェーハ面内の直径の最小値をそれぞれ表している。

【0028】また、この変形率Deは下記の数5式により求めることができる。

【数5】De=f(L, Sr, Cr, P, Q, H) ことで、L, Sr, Cr, P, Q, Hの表す意味は上記 数1式の場合と同様である。

【0029】上記した酸素濃度の径方向分布〇r に関す 10 る関係式(数3式)を用い、所望の酸素濃度の径方向分布〇rを得るための坩堝12の回転速度Сrの上限値を求める。また、上記した変形率Deに関する関係式(数5式)を用い、許容することができる変形率Deを有する単結晶20を得るための単結晶20の回転速度Srの制限条件を求める。これら坩堝12の回転速度Crと単結晶20の回転速度Srの制限条件を考慮して上記の単結晶20の軸方向の酸素濃度O、に関する関係式(数1式)から制御因子L、Sr、Cr、P、Q、Hの制御値を決定してゆくことにより、シリコン単結晶20の軸方 20 向のみならず単結晶20の径方向の酸素濃度分布を制御することができる。

【0031】とのようにして求めた坩堝12の回転速度 Cr、単結晶20の回転速度Srの制限条件を考慮し て、予め求めておいた単結晶20の酸素濃度と制御因子 L、Sr、Cr、P、Q、Hの制御値との関係式から単 結晶20の引き上げ率毎に制御因子L、Sr、Cr、 P、Q、Hの操作量を決定する。この決定された制御因 子L、Sr、Cr、P、Q、Hの操作量に基づいて単結 晶20の引き上げを行う。

【0032】不活性ガスの流量Q、ヒータ電力H、変形率Deの値を初期条件として設定した場合における単結晶20の引き上げの操業条件の算出は、例えば図3に示したフローチャートに従って実行される。

[0033]

【実施例及び比較例】実施例に係るシリコン単結晶酸素 、 濃度の制御方法を実施して単結晶20を引き上げた結果 を図4及び図5に示す。実施例では、初期条件として、 不活性ガスの流量Qを80(1/min)、ヒータ電力 Hを60(kw)、所望の変形率Deを0.014 (-)に設定し、図3に示したフローチャートに従って 操業条件の算出を行った。

[0034] 図4及び図5では、単結晶20の酸素濃度を規格化した値で示しているが、単結晶20の軸方向の酸素濃度分布及び単結晶20の径方向の酸素濃度分布ともに所望の範囲である単結晶20を得ることができた。[0035] 比較例に係るシリコン単結晶酸素濃度の制御方法を実施して単結晶20を引き上げた結果を図6及び図7に示す。比較例では、初期条件としての不活性ガスの流量Qおよびヒータ電力Hは実施例と同じに設定したが、操業条件算出の指標は軸方向の酸素分布のみとし、酸素濃度の目標値と実績値との偏差に基づいて操業条件を算出した。したがって、所望の変形率あるいは所望の径方向の酸素濃度分布による操業条件の制約は考慮していない。

[0036] 比較例に係るシリコン単結晶酸素濃度の制御方法では、単結晶20の軸方向の酸素濃度分布は所望の範囲内に納めることができたが、径方向の酸素濃度分布は所望の範囲内に納めることができなかった。

【図面の簡単な説明】

(5)

【図1】C Z 法により酸素濃度の制御方法を実施しなが ち、単結晶を引き上げる際に使用される結晶成長装置を 模式的に示した断面図である。

[図2]酸素濃度の径方向分布の数値解析法によるシミュレーション結果の一例を示すグラフである。

【図3】実施の形態に係るシリコン単結晶酸素濃度の制御方法における操業条件の算出過程を示したフローチャートである

【図4】実施例に係るシリコン単結晶酸素濃度の制御方法を実施して単結晶を引き上げた場合の酸素濃度の軸方向分布を示すグラフである。

【図5】実施例に係るシリコン単結晶酸素濃度の制御方法を実施して単結晶を引き上げた場合の酸素濃度の径方向分布を示すグラフである。

【図6】比較例に係るシリコン単結晶酸素濃度の制御方法を実施して単結晶を引き上げた場合の酸素濃度の軸方向分布を示すグラフである。

0 【図7】比較例に係るシリコン単結晶酸素濃度の制御方法を実施して単結晶を引き上げた場合の酸素濃度の径方向分布を示すグラフである。

【符号の説明】

10 チャンパー

11 炉本体

12 坩堝

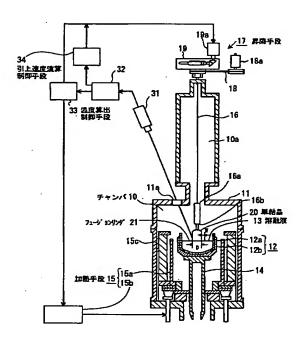
12a 石英坩堝

13 溶融液

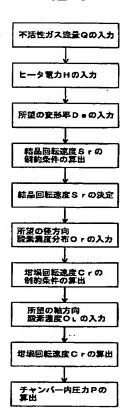
20 単結晶

50

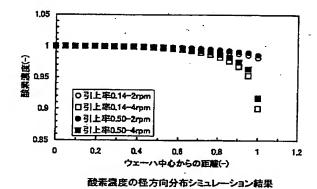
【図1】



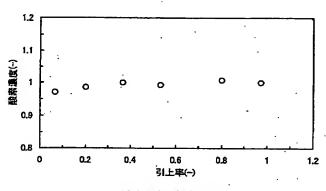
【図3】



【図2】

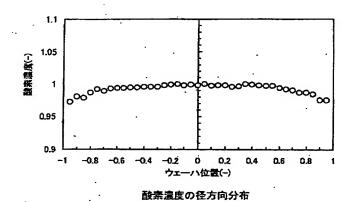


[図4]

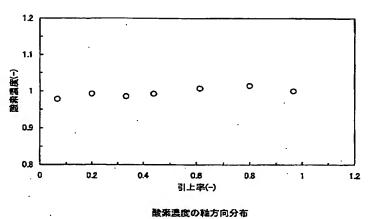


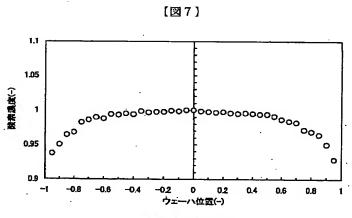
酸素濃度の軸方向分布

· 【図5】



【図6】





酸素濃度の径方向分布

フロントページの続き

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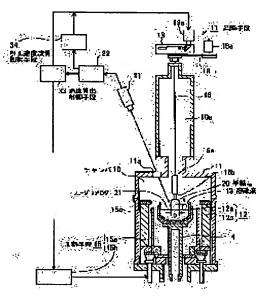
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(54) METHOD OF CONTROLLING OXYGEN CONCENTRATION IN SILICON SINGLE CRYSTAL (57) Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a method of controlling the oxygen concentration in a silicon single crystal, by which the distribution of the oxygen concentration in the axial direction of the single crystal can be controlled within a desired 温能 range and the distribution of the oxygen concentration in the radial direction of the single crystal can be uniformized. SOLUTION: The relational formula between the distribution of the oxygen concentration in the axial direction and control factors at the time of operation and the relational formula between the distribution of the oxygen concentration in the radial direction and the rotary speed of a crucible are previously found, and then the constraint conditions to the rotary speed of the crucible for obtaining a desired distribution of the oxygen concentration in the radial direction are calculated. The desired oxygen concentrations in the radial and axial directions can be obtained by controlling other control factors mentioned above in the range that the rotary speed of the crucible in operation is kept within the constraint conditions.



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] In the control approach of the silicon single crystal oxygen density at the time of pulling up a silicon single crystal from the silicon melting liquid in quartz crucible It asks for the relational expression of shaft-orientations distribution of an oxygen density, and the controlling factor at the time of operation, and the relational expression of the direction distribution of a path and the crucible rotation rate of an oxygen density beforehand. In the range in which the restriction to the crucible rotation rate for acquiring the direction distribution of a path of a desired oxygen density is computed, and the crucible rotation rate under operation does not exceed this restriction The control approach of the silicon single crystal oxygen density characterized by acquiring the direction distribution of a path and shaft-orientations distribution of a desired oxygen density by controlling said other controlling factors.

[Claim 2] In the control approach of the silicon single crystal oxygen density at the time of pulling up a silicon single crystal from the silicon melting liquid in quartz crucible Beforehand The relational expression of shaft-orientations distribution of an oxygen density, and the controlling factor at the time of operation, the relational expression of the direction distribution of a path and the crucible rotation rate of an oxygen density, And the restriction to the crucible rotation rate for asking for the relational expression of the reduction of area of a single crystal, and the rotational speed of a single crystal, and acquiring the direction distribution of a path of a desired oxygen density, In and the range in which the restriction of the rotational speed of a single crystal to the reduction of area of the single crystal permitted is computed, and the crucible rotation rate under operation and the rotational speed of a single crystal do not exceed said restriction The control approach of the silicon single crystal oxygen density characterized by acquiring the direction distribution of a path and shaft-orientations distribution of a desired oxygen density by controlling said other controlling factors.

[Claim 3] The control approach of the silicon single crystal oxygen density according to claim 1 or 2 characterized by said restriction being what set up for every predetermined section of the rate of raising of a single crystal.

[Claim 4] The control approach of a silicon single crystal oxygen density given in one term of claims 1-3 to which the controlling factor at the time of said operation is characterized by being the rate of raising of a single crystal, the rotational speed of a single crystal, the rotational speed of crucible, the pressure in a chamber, the flow rate of inert gas, and heater power.

[Translation done.]

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention] [0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the control approach of the silicon single crystal oxygen density at the time of pulling up a silicon single crystal (it only being hereafter described as a single crystal) from silicon melting liquid with the Czochrlski method (it being hereafter described as a CZ process) etc. in a detail more about the control approach of a silicon single crystal oxygen density.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Although there are various approaches in pulling up the single crystal used as the ingredient of a semi-conductor, a CZ process is in one of them. Drawing 1 R> 1 is the sectional view having shown typically the single crystal growth equipment used in case a single crystal is pulled up by this CZ process, and 11 in drawing shows the furnace body. The inside of the furnace body 11 is a chamber 10, and the upper part of a chamber 10 has become cylinder-like upper chamber 10a. Quartz crucible 12a which carried out the shape of a closed-end cylindrical shape is arranged in the center section of the chamber 10, and it fills up with the melting liquid 13 of silicon in quartz crucible 12a. Moreover, graphite crucible 12b which carried out the shape of a closed-end cylindrical shape is arranged in the periphery of quartz crucible 12a, and crucible 12 is constituted by these quartzes crucible 12a and graphite crucible 12b. Moreover, the driving gear (not shown) is connected to the crucible 12 lower part through the revolving shaft 14, and if this driving gear is made to drive, crucible 12 will rotate and move up and down at a predetermined rate. [0003] Moreover, heater 15a and heat insulator 15c are arranged in the outside of crucible 12 by this and concentric circular, melting of the silicon raw material with which heater 15a was filled up in quartz crucible 12a is carried out, and melting liquid 13 is formed. Moreover, the raising shaft 16 is hung on the medial axis of crucible 12, seed crystal 16b is attached at the tip of the raising shaft 16 through seed crystal holder 16a, and the raising shaft 16 can be pulled up now up.

[0004] Moreover, it connects with the vacuum pump (not shown) through opening (not shown), and the lower part of a chamber 10 makes this vacuum pump drive, and sets the pressure in a chamber 10 as a predetermined pressure. Moreover, the gas transfer unit (not shown) is connected to upper chamber 10a, this gas transfer unit is made to drive and inert gas, such as Ar, is supplied in a predetermined flow rate and a chamber 10.

[0005] Thus, when pulling up a single crystal by the CZ process using the constituted crystal growth equipment, while being first filled up with a silicon raw material in quartz crucible 12a, making a vacuum pump drive and setting the inside of a chamber 10 as a predetermined pressure, a gas transfer unit is made to drive and the inert gas of a predetermined flow rate is introduced in a chamber 10. Next, a current is supplied to heater 15a, crucible 12 is heated, and melting liquid 13 is formed. Next, after contacting seed crystal 16b attached at raising shaft 16 tip on melting liquid 13 front face, pull up the raising shaft 16, rotating crucible 12 at a predetermined rate, melting liquid 13 is made to solidify, and a single crystal 20 is grown up.

[0006] By the way, a silicon single crystal oxygen density is mentioned as one of the quality evaluation criteria about a single crystal 20. If it not only serves to raise the mechanical strength of the silicon wafer as a product, but it has the operation (in thorin chic gettering operation) which captures the impurity in a silicon wafer and the oxygen of predetermined concentration is dissolving in a single crystal 20, in order that the oxygen in a single crystal may raise the engine performance of a semiconductor device, it is an important management item in single crystal manufacture to dedicate a silicon single crystal oxygen density to request within the limits.

[0007] The source of supply of this oxygen is quartz crucible 12a, and a part of oxygen which began to melt

into melting liquid 13 from quartz crucible 12a is incorporated in a single crystal 20 through a solid-liquid interface. However, the touch area of melting liquid 13 and quartz crucible 12a decreased, the amount of penetration of the oxygen from quartz crucible 12a to melting liquid 13 decreased in connection with this, and the oxygen density in a single crystal decreased, consequently there was a problem that the oxygen density about the shaft orientations (the raising direction) of a single crystal 20 tends to become an ununiformity as the single crystal 20 could pull up and the height of the 13th page of melting liquid became low. In order to cope with this problem, while making rotational speed of the single crystal in the case of single crystal raising gradually quicker than the rotational speed of crucible, the control approach of the silicon single crystal oxygen density of making it quick with the rotational speed of crucible is proposed by raising of a single crystal.

[8000]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] Since the rotational speed of a single crystal and the rotational speed of crucible are factors which affect the flow condition of the melting liquid in crucible directly, they are a controlling factor important when controlling the oxygen density in a single crystal. Since the touch area of melting liquid and quartz crucible decreases, the amount of penetration of the oxygen from quartz crucible to melting liquid decreases and the oxygen density in a single crystal decreases as a single crystal can pull up and the height of a melting oil level becomes low, as for it being effective when attaining equalization of the oxygen density about the shaft orientations of a single crystal, it is clear to enlarge with the rotational speed of a single crystal and the rotational speed of crucible at raising of a single crystal. [0009] However, by enlarging rotational speed of a single crystal, and rotational speed of crucible, the flow condition of the melting liquid directly under a single crystal will become complicated, and it will become very difficult to maintain the oxygen density about the direction of a path of a single crystal to homogeneity. That is, the homogeneity of the oxygen density distribution about the direction of a path in a single crystal will get worse as rotational speed of crucible is enlarged. Moreover, when rotational speed of a single crystal is enlarged, it becomes difficult to pull up the single crystal which it becomes easy to transform a single crystal and carried out the desirable cylindrical shape-like configuration.

[0010] Recently, it is becoming still more important with diameter of macrostomia - izing of a silicon wafer to control the oxygen density distribution about the direction of a path of a single crystal from the viewpoint of producing a device with the same quality, from the same silicon wafer.

[0011] While this invention is made in view of the above-mentioned technical problem and dedicating the oxygen density distribution about the shaft orientations of a single crystal within desirable limits, it aims at offering the control approach of the silicon single crystal oxygen density which can attain equalization of the oxygen density distribution about the direction of a path of a single crystal.

[The means for solving a technical problem and its effectiveness] In order to attain the above-mentioned purpose, the control approach (1) of the silicon single crystal oxygen density concerning this invention In the control approach of the silicon single crystal oxygen density at the time of pulling up a silicon single crystal from the silicon melting liquid in quartz crucible It asks for the relational expression of shaft-orientations distribution of an oxygen density, and the controlling factor at the time of operation, and the relational expression of the direction distribution of a path and the crucible rotation rate of an oxygen density beforehand. It is characterized by acquiring the direction distribution of a path and shaft-orientations distribution of a desired oxygen density by computing the restriction to the crucible rotation rate for acquiring the direction distribution of a path of a desired oxygen density, and controlling said other controlling factors in the range in which the crucible rotation rate under operation does not exceed this restriction. According to the control approach (1) of the above-mentioned silicon single crystal oxygen density, it becomes possible to also attain equalization of the oxygen density distribution about the direction of a path of a single crystal moreover, attaining equalization of the oxygen density distribution about the shaft orientations of a single crystal.

[0013] Moreover, the control approach (2) of the silicon single crystal oxygen density concerning this invention In the control approach of the silicon single crystal oxygen density at the time of pulling up a silicon single crystal from the silicon melting liquid in quartz crucible Beforehand The relational expression of shaft-orientations distribution of an oxygen density, and the controlling factor at the time of operation, the relational expression of the direction distribution of a path and the crucible rotation rate of an oxygen density, And the restriction to the crucible rotation rate for asking for the relational expression of the reduction of area of a single crystal, and the rotational speed of a single crystal, and acquiring the direction distribution of a path of a desired oxygen density, In and the range in which the restriction of the rotational

speed of a single crystal to the reduction of area of the single crystal permitted is computed, and the crucible rotation rate under operation and the rotational speed of a single crystal do not exceed said restriction By controlling said other controlling factors, it is characterized by acquiring the direction distribution of a path and shaft-orientations distribution of a desired oxygen density. Without making a single crystal transform according to the control approach (2) of the above-mentioned silicon single crystal oxygen density, attaining equalization of the oxygen density distribution about the shaft orientations of a single crystal, the single crystal which carried out the shape of a cylindrical shape can be pulled up, and it becomes possible to also attain equalization of the oxygen density distribution about the direction of a path of a single crystal moreover.

[0014] Moreover, the control approach (3) of the silicon single crystal oxygen density concerning this invention is set to the control approach (1) of the above-mentioned silicon single crystal oxygen density, or (2), and said restriction is characterized by being what is set up for every predetermined section of the rate of raising of a single crystal. According to the control approach (3) of the above-mentioned silicon single crystal oxygen density, since said restriction is set up for every predetermined section of the rate of raising of a single crystal, it becomes possible to attain further equalization of the oxygen density distribution about the shaft orientations of a single crystal, and equalization of the oxygen density distribution about the direction of a path of a single crystal with a high level.

[0015] Moreover, the control approach (4) of the silicon single crystal oxygen density concerning this invention is characterized by the controlling factors at the time of said operation being the rate of raising of a single crystal, the rotational speed of crucible, the pressure in a chamber, the flow rate of inert gas, and heater power in either of control approach [of the above-mentioned silicon single crystal oxygen density] (1) - (3). According to the control approach (4) of the above-mentioned silicon single crystal oxygen density, it becomes possible to attain certainly equalization of the oxygen density distribution about the shaft orientations of a single crystal, and equalization of the oxygen density distribution about the direction of a path of a single crystal.

[Embodiment of the Invention] Hereafter, the gestalt of implementation of the control approach of the silicon single crystal oxygen density concerning this invention is explained based on a drawing. In addition, suppose that the same sign is given to the component part which has the same function as the component part of the equipment mentioned above, and the explanation is omitted with the equipment used for a pull-up of a silicon single crystal. <u>Drawing 1</u> is the sectional view having shown typically the single crystal growth equipment used in case a single crystal is pulled up, enforcing the control approach of the silicon single crystal oxygen density concerning the gestalt of operation.

[0017] Wire raising equipment 19 is arranged above the furnace body 11 through the wire slewing gear 18, the wire slewing gear 18 and wire raising equipment 19 are equipped with Motors 18a and 19a, if motor 18a is made to drive, the raising shaft 16 will rotate, and if motor 19a is made to drive, the raising shaft 16 will go up and down in the vertical direction. The rise-and-fall means 17 is constituted including these raising shaft 16, the wire slewing gear 18, and wire raising equipment 19. Moreover, the gas transfer unit (not shown) is connected to upper chamber 10a, and if this gas transfer unit is made to drive, inert gas, such as Ar, will be supplied in a predetermined flow rate and a chamber 10.

[0018] Moreover, heater 15a is arranged in the outside of crucible 12 by this and concentric circular, heater 15a is connected to power supply 15b, and the heating means 15 is constituted including these heater 15a and power supply 15b. Melting of the silicon raw material with which heater 15a was filled up in quartz crucible 12a is carried out, and melting liquid 13 is formed.

[0019] Moreover, observation window 11a is formed in the center section of the furnace body 11, 2-dimensional CCD camera 31 is arranged in the single crystal 20 and the part which counters on both sides of observation window 11a, 2-dimensional CCD camera 31 is connected to the image-processing section 32, and this image-processing section 32 is connected to the temperature calculation control means 33 and the raising rate operation control means 34. 2-dimensional CCD camera 31 computes the diameter reduction of area used as the index of the diameter of a single crystal 20, and the deformation condition of a single crystal 20 by detecting luminance distribution [/ near the fusion ring 21 formed in the perimeter of a single crystal 20], and processing this luminance distribution in the image-processing section 32.

[0020] Moreover, the temperature calculation control means 33 is connected to the heating means 15, and the heating means 15 is controlled by the temperature calculation control means 33. Moreover, it connects with the wire slewing gear 18 and wire raising equipment 19, and the raising rate operation control means 34 is constituted so that Motors 18a and 19a may be made to drive and rise-and-fall rotation of the raising

shaft 16 may be controlled. Moreover, it connects with the vacuum pump (not shown), and the lower part of a chamber 10 makes this vacuum pump drive, and sets the furnace internal pressure of a chamber 10 as a predetermined pressure.

[0021] Thus, when pulling up a single crystal 20 by the CZ process using the constituted crystal growth equipment, while being first filled up with a silicon raw material in quartz crucible 12a, making a vacuum pump drive and setting the inside of a chamber 10 as a predetermined pressure, a gas transfer unit is made to drive and the inert gas of a predetermined flow rate is introduced in a chamber 10. Next, a current is supplied to heater 15a, crucible 12 is heated, and melting liquid 13 is formed. Next, after contacting seed crystal 16b attached at raising shaft 16 tip on melting liquid 13 front face, pull up the raising shaft 16, rotating crucible 12 at a predetermined rate, melting liquid 13 is made to solidify, and a single crystal 20 is grown up.

[0022] In the raising process of this single crystal 20, in order to control the oxygen density of a single crystal 20, the convergence solution of the simultaneous equations of a equation of continuity, NABIE Stokes' equation, a conservation-of-energy equation, and the material balance equation of oxygen is calculated by the numerical-analysis method by making the melting liquid 13 in crucible applicable to analysis. An example of the simulation result by the numerical-analysis method is shown in drawing 2. In the simulation result shown in drawing 2, the distance from a wafer core was standardized in the distance to a wafer endpoint, and the oxygen density is standardized by the oxygen density based on wafers. In order according to this simulation result for the difference of a crucible rotation rate to have influenced the direction distribution of a path of an oxygen density greatly and to acquire the direction distribution of a path of a desired oxygen density, it is clear that it is required for the rotational speed of crucible to establish an upper limit.

[0023] In control of the silicon single crystal oxygen density concerning the gestalt of this operation, a upper limit is set as the crucible rotation rate for acquiring the direction distribution of a path of a desired oxygen density by asking for the relational expression of shaft-orientations distribution of an oxygen density, and the controlling factor at the time of operation of a crucible rotation rate etc., and the relational expression of the direction distribution of a path and the crucible rotation rate of an oxygen density beforehand. And the direction distribution of a path of a desired oxygen density is acquired by controlling other controlling factors, making it a crucible rotation rate not exceed this upper limit during raising of a single crystal 20. [0024] Here, it is the oxygen density OL of the shaft orientations of a single crystal 20. It can ask by the several 1 following formula.

[Equation 1] OL = f(L, Sr, Cr, P, Q, H)

here -- L -- the rate of raising of a single crystal 20 -- Sr -- the rotational speed of a single crystal 20 -- Cr -- the rotational speed of crucible 12 -- in P, Q expresses the flow rate of inert gas and H expresses heater power for the pressure in a chamber 10, respectively.

[0025] Moreover, the several 2 following formulas define the direction distribution Or of a path of the oxygen density of a single crystal 20.

[Equation 2] Or=(Omax-Omin)/Omin -- here -- Omax the maximum of the oxygen density within a wafer side -- Omin The minimum value of the oxygen density within a wafer side is expressed, respectively. [0026] Moreover, the direction distribution Or of a path of the oxygen density of a single crystal 20 can be searched for by the several 3 following formulas.

[Equation 3] Or=f(L,Sr,Cr,P,O,H)

Here, the semantics which L, Sr, Cr, P, Q, and H express is the same as that of the case of the number 1 above-mentioned formula.

[0027] Moreover, it defines by the several 4 following formulas by making deformation condition of a single crystal 20 into the reduction of area De.

[Equation 4] De=(Dmax-Dmin)/Dmin -- here -- Dmax the maximum of the diameter within a wafer side -- Dmin The minimum value of the diameter within a wafer side is expressed, respectively.

[0028] Moreover, it can ask for this reduction of area De by the several 5 following formulas.

[Equation 5] De=f(L,Sr,Cr,P,Q,H)

Here, the semantics which L, Sr, Cr, P, Q, and H express is the same as that of the case of the number 1 above-mentioned formula.

[0029] The upper limit of the rotational speed Cr of the crucible 12 for acquiring the direction distribution Or of a path of a desired oxygen density is calculated using the relational expression (several 3 formulas) about the above-mentioned direction distribution Or of a path of an oxygen density. Moreover, it asks for the restriction of the rotational speed Sr of the single crystal 20 for obtaining the single crystal 20 which has

the permissible reduction of area De using the relational expression (several 5 formulas) about the above-mentioned reduction of area De. The restriction of the rotational speed Cr of these crucibles 12 and the rotational speed Sr of a single crystal 20 is taken into consideration, and it is the oxygen density OL of the shaft orientations of the above-mentioned single crystal 20. Oxygen density distribution of the direction of a path of not only the shaft orientations of a silicon single crystal 20 but the single crystal 20 is controllable by determining the control value of controlling factors L, Sr, Cr, P, Q, and H from the related relational expression (several 1 formula).

[0030] And it is the oxygen density OL of the shaft orientations of a single crystal 20 for every section of the rate of raising first predetermined in order to control an oxygen density to high degree of accuracy more in the raising process of the actual single crystal 20. It asks for relation with the rotational speed Cr of crucible 12 beforehand, and the upper limit of the rotational speed Cr of the crucible 12 corresponding to each section of the predetermined rate of raising of a single crystal 20 is calculated from the direction distribution Or of a path of the oxygen density of the desired single crystal 20. Moreover, the correlation of the reduction of area De of a single crystal 20 and the rotational speed Sr of a single crystal 20 is beforehand searched for for every section of the predetermined rate of raising of a single crystal 20, and the upper limit of the rotational speed Sr of the single crystal 20 corresponding to each section of the predetermined rate of raising of a single crystal 20 is calculated from the reduction of area De of the permissible single crystal 20. [0031] Thus, in consideration of the restriction of the rotational speed Cr of the crucible 12 for which it asked, and the rotational speed Sr of a single crystal 20, the control input of controlling factors L, Sr, Cr, P, Q, and H is determined for every rate of raising of a single crystal 20 from the relational expression of the oxygen density of the single crystal 20 for which it asked beforehand, and the control value of controlling factors L, Sr, Cr, P, Q, and H. A single crystal 20 is raised based on the control input of these determined controlling factors L, Sr, Cr, P, Q, and H.

[0032] Calculation of the operating condition of raising of the single crystal 20 at the time of setting up the value of the flow Q of inert gas, heater power H, and the reduction of area De as initial condition is performed according to the flow chart shown in <u>drawing 3</u>.

[0033]

[Working Example(s) and Comparative Example(s)] The result of having enforced the control approach of the silicon single crystal oxygen density concerning an example, and having pulled up the single crystal 20 is shown in <u>drawing 4</u> and <u>drawing 5</u>. In the example, as initial condition, the flow Q of inert gas was set as 80 (l/min), the reduction of area De of 60 (kw) and a request was set as 0.014 (-) for heater power H, and the operating condition was computed according to the flow chart shown in <u>drawing 3</u>.

[0034] Although the value which standardized the oxygen density of a single crystal 20 showed in <u>drawing 4</u> and <u>drawing 5</u>, oxygen density distribution of the shaft orientations of a single crystal 20 and oxygen density distribution of the direction of a path of a single crystal 20 were able to obtain the single crystal 20 which is the range of desired.

[0035] The result of having enforced the control approach of the silicon single crystal oxygen density concerning the example of a comparison, and having pulled up the single crystal 20 is shown in <u>drawing 6</u> and <u>drawing 7</u>. In the example of a comparison, although the flow Q of the inert gas as initial condition and heater power H were set up similarly to an example, the index of operating-condition calculation was made only into the oxygen distribution of shaft orientations, and computed the operating condition based on the deflection of the desired value of an oxygen density, and a track record value. Therefore, constraint of the operating condition by oxygen density distribution of the desired reduction of area or the desired direction of a path is not taken into consideration.

[0036] By the control approach of the silicon single crystal oxygen density concerning the example of a comparison, although oxygen density distribution of the shaft orientations of a single crystal 20 was able to be dedicated within the limits of the request, oxygen density distribution of the direction of a path was not able to be dedicated within the limits of the request.

[Translation done.]

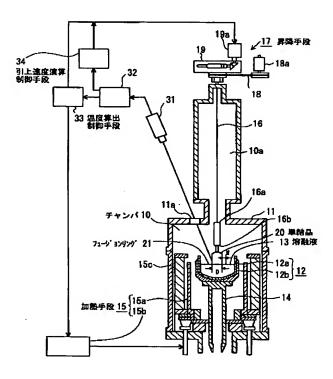
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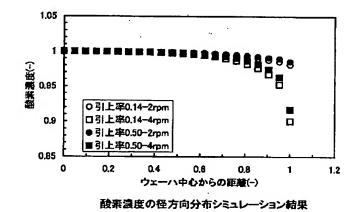
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- 2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DRAWINGS

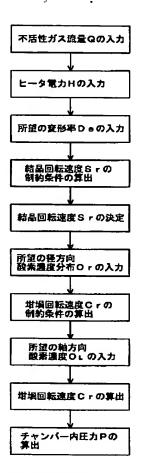
[Drawing 1]



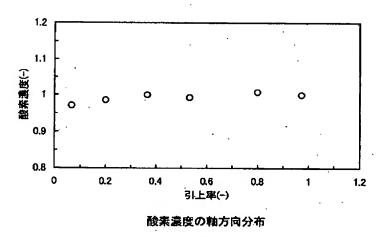
[Drawing 2]



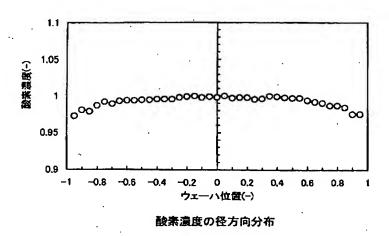
[Drawing 3]



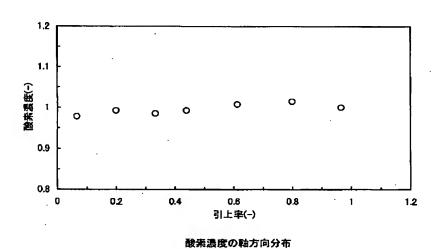
[Drawing 4]



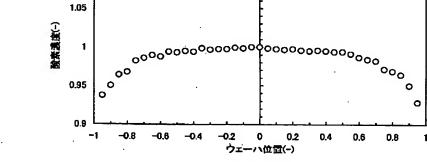
[Drawing 5]



[Drawing 6]







酸素濃度の径方向分布

[Translation done.]